


Approved: 
Date: June 2012

Juvenile Administrative Probation Policy

I. Policy

Juvenile Administrative Probation is a supervision approach which is intended to be passive. Generally, a Juvenile Administrative probationer is not present or available for supervision, thus the case is monitored at least every 60 days for any changes that occur.

A juvenile placed in the Juvenile Administrative Probation level of supervision shall fit into one of the following definitions:

- A. Juvenile Interstate Transfer Out
- B. Juvenile is on abscond/runaway status for 15 days or more
- C. A juvenile being held in detention on an adult court hold 30 days or more
- D. Warrants/Capias

II. Purpose

To provide a foundation for Juvenile Administrative Probation.

III. Reference

[Neb. Rev. Stat. § 29-2258](#)

[Neb. Rev. Stat. § 43-246](#)

[Neb. Rev. Stat. § 43-247](#)

[Neb. Rev. Stat. § 43-248](#)

[Neb. Rev. Stat. § 43-286, 43-286.01](#)

IV. Procedure

Juveniles and parent(s)/guardian(s) shall be advised of Juvenile Administrative Probation expectations as part of the initial district supervision set-up, and each juvenile and family shall participate in planning the juvenile's case plan while on probation.

- A. Criminal Record Checks
 - 1. Probation staff's supervision of Juvenile Administrative Probation cases shall require a periodic update of the case details (minimally every 60 days but may be more frequent depending on the circumstances of the case).

2. Once a Juvenile Administrative Probation case has reached a concluding result, the case is to be immediately moved to the assessed supervision level or appropriately closed.

B. Reassessment

1. Juvenile Administrative Probation cases shall not be reassessed routinely unless required due to a new law violation or an identified need for increase in supervision level.

2. Transitions for Absconders

Any juvenile who absconds (defined as the juvenile being absent from his/her approved place of residence or employment with the intent of avoiding supervision for a period of fifteen (15) days) shall be subject to the issuance of an arrest and detention authorization per [Neb. Rev. Stat. § 43-286](#), and the case shall be moved to an administrative level of supervision.

C. Response to Non-Compliance

Administrative Sanctions shall be imposed to address juvenile incidents of non-compliance with supervision as per [Neb. Rev. Stat. § 43-286.01](#), Probation; violation; procedure and as outlined in the [Juvenile Responsive Case Management Policy](#).

D. Sanctioned Forms of Release from Probation

Probation officers shall request a formal discharge of juveniles from their respective orders of probation either by early release, satisfactory release, or unsatisfactory release.

Note: Although there is no statutory provision for an unsatisfactory release from probation, many courts and the Administrative Office of Probation recognize the value of such a release. Whereas an unsatisfactory release may present adverse repercussions for the juvenile who later appears before a court on another matter, such an unsatisfactory release shall not be prepared nor presented to the court unless a hearing is first held affording the juvenile the opportunity to show cause why such a release shall not be granted, the juvenile and/or parent(s)/guardian(s) sign a waiver to such a hearing or fails to attend a scheduled hearing on the matter.

E. Juvenile Confidentiality

All probation related information shall be held in strict confidentiality, consistent with the [Juvenile Confidential Record Information and Sealed Records Policy](#).